Notes on Shipworms from Visakhapatnam Harbour'

BY

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(With four text-figures)

In the course of a detailed study of the Teredinidae of Visakhapatnam harbour, the author (1955) was able to describe thirteen species belonging to the genera *Teredo* and *Bankia*. Though Teredines have been extensively studied in various countries, our knowledge of the tropical forms is very meagre. From Cochin harbour, Erlanson (1936) noted the occurrence of five species. Nair (1954, 1955a, and 1955b) reported seventeen species of shipworms from the Madras coast. Roonwal (1954) recorded the occurrence of *Bactronophorus thoracites* from the Sunderbans. Palekar & Bal (1955) described four species of *Teredo* and three species of *Bankia* from Bombay harbour. Nair & Gurumani (1956, 1957) described a new species of *Teredo* from south India.

The present communication deals with ten more shipworms collected from Visakhapatnam harbour. Out of these, five species are the first records from Indian waters. In the treatment of the species the classification given by Bartsch (1922) and Roch (1953, 1955) was followed.

Collections of specimens were made in the Visakhapatnam harbour waters during the years 1953-57 from timber jetties, catamaran logs used for fishing, and standard test boards of deal wood of various convenient sizes.

All drawings were made with the aid of the camera lucida.

SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT OF THE GROUP

Genus Teredo Linnaeus

Subgenus Teredo Linn

1. Teredo (Teredo) bensoni Edmondson

Subgenus COELOTEREDO Bartsch

2. Teredo (Coeloteredo) singaporeana Roch

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Subgenus Dactyloteredo Roch

3. Teredo (Dactyloteredo) juttingae Roch

Subgenus Lyrodus Gould

- 4. Teredo (Lyrodus) milleri Dall, Bartsch, & Rehder
- 5. Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana Roch

Genus Bankia Gray

Subgenus LILIOBANKIA Clench & Turner

6. Bankia (Liliobankia) campanellata Moll & Roch

Subgenus BANKIELLA Bartsch

7. Bankia (Bankiella) carinata Gray

Subgenus PLUMULELLA Clench & Turner

- 8. Bankia (Plumulella) thielei Roch
- 9. Bankia (Plumulella) lineata Nair

Genus Nausitora Wright

10. Nausitora dunlopei Wright

Genus Teredo Linnaeus

1758. Teredo Linnaeus, in Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 651.

1922. Teredo Bartsch, in Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 122: p. 17.

Pallets are either paddle- or spoon- shaped. They may be distally cupped or not.

Subgenus Teredo Linn.

1758. Teredo Linn., in Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 651.

1922. Teredo Bartsch, in Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 122: p. 17.

Pallets paddle-shaped with the blade cupped distally terminating laterally in sharp points.

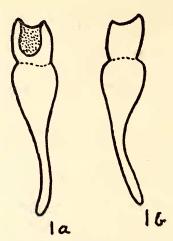
Teredo (Teredo) bensoni Edmondson

1946. Teredo (Teredo) bensoni Edmondson, in Occas. Papers B.P. Mus. 18: p. 213.

Pallets paddle-shaped with stout, curved stalk; blade short, broad and its basal portion gradually merges into the stalk. The distal portion of the blade excavated deeply on the outer surface, inner surface is smooth. Dark brown periostracum covers the blade nearly to its base.

Measurements: Pallets: total length 4.2 mm., out of which 3.5 mm. belongs to the stalk.

Distribution: Honolulu harbour; very rare in Visakhapatnam harbour.



Teredo (Teredo) bensoni
Fig. 1a: Outer view of pallet ×13; Fig. 1b: Inner view of pallet ×13.

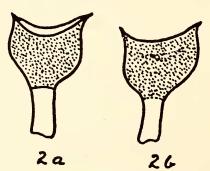
Subgenus COELOTEREDO Bartsch

1953. Coeloteredo Bartsch, in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 36: p. 99.

In this subgenus the blade of the pallet forms a hollow cone; that is, the outer portion is convex while the inner portion of the blade is almost flat.

Teredo (Coeloteredo) singaporeana Roch

1935. Teredo (Coeloteredo) singaporeana Roch, in Roch & Moll Sitz. Ber. Akad. Wien. Wiss. Math. Natw. KI. Abt. I. 144: p. 266.



Teredo (Coeloteredo) singaporeana
Fig. 2a: Pallet outer view × 12; Fig. 2b: Pallet inner view × 12.

Pallets with decidedly cup-shaped depression at the distal end. The distal portion is covered with a dark epidermis, which terminates in the form of two lateral horns. Stalk is shorter than the blade and is very stout at the base,

Measurements: Length of stalk 1.3 mm., length of blade 1.7 mm.

Distribution: Singapore, Sumatra, Madagascar, East Africa, Malacca; rarely found in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Subgenus Dactyloteredo Roch

- 1941. Dactyloteredo Roch, in Moll Sitz. Ber. Ges. Natforsch. Freunde 10: p. 193.
- 1952. Dactyloteredo Roch, in Moll Inst. Franç. Afrique Noire Catalogue 8: p. 83.

Pallets are oblong and leaf-shaped and provided with more or less nail-like depression on the outer side of the distal end of the blade.

Teredo (Dactyloteredo) juttingae Roch

1955. Teredo (Dactyloteredo) juttingae Roch, in Zool. Meded. 34; p. 135.

Pallets with a blade which is shaped like a finger-nail but it is, however, comparatively smaller in area and does not extend up to the two side walls of the pallet. On the inner side, the blade is concave and smooth and shows a rib running through its centre very much as if the stalk portion extended towards the tip through the pallet. The stalk is very short and stout.

Measurements: Pallets: length of the blade 8 mm.; length of the stalk 1.5 mm.

Distribution: Sumatra, Philippines, Samoa; fairly common species in Visakhapatnam harbour and confined to the regions of higher salinities in the harbour area. It was also collected from Kakinada.

Subgenus Lyrodus Gould

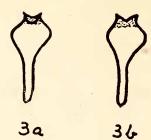
1870. Lyrodus Gould, in Invert. Mass. p. 33.

In this subgenus the terminal portion is not cupped, but ends in two lateral forks, covered with a periostracum.

Teredo (Lyrodus) milleri Dall, Bartsch, & Rehder

- 1924. Teredo affinis Miller, in Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool. 26: p. 148.
- 1938. Teredo (Cornuteredo) milleri Dall, Bartsch, & Rehder, in B.P. Mus. Bull. 153: p. 210.
- 1942. Teredo (Cornuteredo) milleri Edmondson, in Occas. Papers B.P. Mus. 17 (10): p. 114.
- 1955. Teredo (Lyrodus) milleri Roch, in Riv. Biol. Colon. 13.

Pallets with slender stalk; blade consisting of a short, urn-shaped, calcareous base, surmounted by a dark brown periostracum which is typically two pointed.



Teredo (Lyrodus) milleri
Fig. 3a: Outer view of pallet ×17; Fig. 3b: Inner view of pallet ×17.

Measurements: Pallets: total length 1.4 mm.; stalk 0.8 mm. Distribution: Hawaii; very rare in Visakhapatnam harbour. Remarks: Only ten young immature specimens were collected from the test boards at Naval base in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana Roch

1935. Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana Roch, in Sitz. Ber. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math. Natw. KI. Abt. I. 144: p. 269-270.

1955. Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana Roch, in Zool. Meded. 34: p. 136-139.



Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana Fig. 4: Pallet, inner view × 10.

Pallets slender and typically of *Lyrodus* shape; blade covered by dark brown periostracum which occupies greater portion of calcareous blade and is not produced into distinct lateral forks.

Measurements: Pallets: total length 4.1 mm.; length of stalk 2.2 mm.

Distribution: Malaya, Indonesia, very few forms collected from the Visakhapatnam harbour.

Genus Bankia Gray

1840. Bankia Gray, in Synop. Brit. Mus. Ed. 42: p. 154.

1922. Bankia Bartsch, in Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 122: p. 7.

The pallets consisting of a series of cone-in-cone structures which give them the appearance of the ear of wheat.

Subgenus LILIOBANKIA Clench & Turner

1946. Liliobankia Clench & Turner, in Johnsonia 2: p. 17.

Pallets have a moderately wide and smooth margin of periostracum which is produced laterally to form wide, blunt awns. The embryonic cones are not crowded at the tip of the pallet but are distally spaced.

Bankia (Liliobankia) campanellata Moll & Roch

1931. Bankia (Liliobankia) campanellata Moll & Roch, in Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond. 19: p. 215.

1955. Bankia (Liliobankia) campanellata Roch, in Zool. Meded. 34: p. 140.

Pallets consisting of a series of widely spaced cones; calcareous portion of each cone funnel-shaped; periostracal margin of the outer surface slightly U-shaped and smooth while the inner margin is flat; laterally the periostracum is produced into wide, blunt awns which are curved upwards.

Measurements: Pallets: total length 30 mm., of which 15 mm. go to form the stalk.

Distribution: Malaya Archipelago, Sumatra; most common species of *Bankia* in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Subgenus BANKIELLA Bartsch

1921. Bankiella Bartsch, in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 34: 26.

Pallets consisting of a series of cone-in-cone elements covered by a thin membrane which is neither fimbriated nor denticulated at the free margin, but entire.

Bankia (Bankiella) carinata Gray

1827. Bankia carinata Gray, in Phil. Mag. 2: p. 411.

1954. Bankia (Bankiella) indica Nair, in Rec. Ind. Mus. 52, (2-4): p. 393-396.

1955. Bankia (Bankiella) carinata Roch, in Zool. Meded. 34: p. 139.

Pallets with cone-in-cone type joints which are funnel-shaped; the blade consists of well-spaced cups, the rims of which are covered by brown periostracum; the outer side of the blade is convex and the inner side flat,

Measurements: Pallet length 9.5 mm,; length of stalk 5.0 mm.

Distribution: Indonesia, Malacca; in India this species was previously recorded from Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; very rare in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Subgenus PLUMULELLA Clench & Turner

1946. Plumulella Clench & Turner, in Johnsonia 2: p. 24.

Pallets have long serrated awns. The periostracal margins on both the inner and outer surfaces of each cone are finely to coarsely serrated.

Bankia (Plumulella) thielei Roch

1935. Bankia (Plumulella) thielei Roch, in Roch & Moll Sitz. Ber. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math. Natur. Abt. I. 144: p. 275.

1955. Bankia (Plumulella) thielei Roch, in Riv. Biol. Colon. 13.

Pallets consisting of closely-spaced cones; the periostracal margin of the outer and inner surfaces is coarsely-serrated; stalk is approximately of equal size as the blade of the pallet.

Measurements: Pallets: total length 11 mm., of which 5.8 mm. go to form the stalk.

Distribution: Madagascar; only two pallets were collected once at entrance channel in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Bankia (Plumulella) lineata Nair

1955. Bankia (Neobankia) lineata Nair, in J. Madras Univ. 25: p. 109. This species was first described by Nair (1955) and included under the subgenus Neobankia; but according to the classification given by Clench and Turner (1946) for the genus Bankia, it belongs to the subgenus Plumulella, as the pallets possess long serrated awns.

Pallets feather-shaped with a cylindrical stalk; the blade consists of distinct cone-in-cone structures, the lateral borders of which are drawn out into slender awns; the inner margin of each cone forms a slender cup while the outer margin is deeply concave.

Measurements: Pallet length 9.2 mm.; length of stalk 4.0 mm.

Distribution: Madras; only few pallets were collected from naval base in Visakhapatnam harbour.

Genus Nausitora Wright

1864. Nausitora Wright, in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 24: p. 456.

Pallets consisting of a series of cone-in-cone elements which are not entirely free at their distal ends, but fused on the exterior surface.

Nausitora dunlopei Wright, in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 24: 1864. p. 451.

Pallets with a cylindrical stalk which is curved and tapers to a fine sharp point; the outer surface of the blade is convex and roughly imbricated; on the inside the blade shows a series of transverse laminae.

Measurements: Pallets: length of blade 8 mm.; length of stalk 5 mm.

Distribution: Australian waters; rare in Visakhapatnam harbour, also recorded from Madras and Hooglee River.

SUMMARY

The present survey extends our knowledge of shipworms from Visakhapatnam harbour over previous records by listing ten more species. Of these five species Teredo (Teredo) bensoni, Teredo (Coeloteredo) singaporeana, Teredo (Lyrodus) milleri, Teredo (Lyrodus) malaccana, and Bankia (Plumulella) thielei are recorded for the first time from Indian waters.

Teredo (Dactyloteredo) juttingae and Bankia (Liliobankia) campanellata are of very common occurrence in Visakhapatnam harbour.

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